

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The use of language in communication will be more significant, if it can stir the hearer do something. Especially in directive speech act. From the utterance, “Turn on the fan”. the spaker might command people in the room to turn on the fan. The utterance form belongs to declarative sentence, because the subject and predicate have normal word order and the sentence ends period. Since the form is declarative, the conventional meaning is not to give information but, the utterance has implied meaning as an utterance of command is presented the form of question sentence. So, the utterance can be said to have directive speech act.

The study of studying directive speech act is always interesting to do. There are three reasons why this the study about directive speech act is still freshly conducted, First, directives is a kind of speech act that often used by speakers in daily conversation. For using directive, the speakers attempt to make communication to the hearer. Second reason is directive shows a strong relationship between speaker and hearer. The next reason is because directive speech acts are used to get or give attention from the speaker in communication. Through directive speech act the speaker utterances make hearer do something. In conversation, directive is often used by speaker but they say in different way. The speaker has to concern about situation and context to make the hearer do as they want. Situation in conversation can be seen in some aspects, such as who is the speaker, who is the hearer, what things speaker wants to say, and time of conversation. Using Austin’s framework, points out that there are many ways of describing or “carving up” the same speech act (locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962:199).

In looking at a single act there are many ways of describing it: The speaker will characteristically have moved his jaw and tongue and made noises. He will have performed acts within the class which includes making statements,

asking questions, issuing commands, giving reports, greeting and warning. The members of this last class are what Austin called illocutionary acts and it is with this class that I shall be concerned in this paper (Austin, 1962:73).

Speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. In real-life interactions, we perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, refusal, etc. speakers commonly expect listeners to recognize the function or the communicative intention of the utterances they produce and to act accordingly. They are usually helped by the circumstances surrounding the utterances or the speech event (Yule, 1999:47).

For example (a) *open the door please!* this utterance is categorized as commanding utterance. It is because the speaker commands to the hearer to open the door. The form of utterance “*open the door please!*” Is positive imperative sentence, because the sentence only predicate is expressed. The sentence is started the word *open* (class of word:verb) and ended by exclamatory mark. The subject is not written but implied. (b) *The class is hot.* This utterance is categorized as commanding utterance. It is because the speaker commands to the hearer to turn on the fan. The form of this utterance *the class is hot* is positive declarative sentence. By analyzing the sentence above it can be seen as clearly that the sentence is started by the word *the class* and it functions as the subject of the sentence. The subject *the class* is the central of the part a sentence based on the sentence above.

In getting communication we need others who will become our hearers as well as our converse partner of speaking at the same time. The action is causing the different phenomenon to variation of person ability for applying that language as well as their cultural background. Sometimes we found misunderstanding between the hearer and speaker is often happened. Especially when the hearer want to make a communication are nonnative speaker. According Searle’s theory divided into three parts are command, request and suggestion. Based on the description above, so the study takes a title AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE MOVIE *THE LEGEND OF HERCULES* MANUSCRIPT.

B. Previous of Study

In conducting this research, the researcher needs the other researches that have been made by the other researchers. In this research, the researcher takes some researches that have been made by some graduations of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The first researcher is conducted by Dian Ayu Rosita Dewi (2010) entitled “A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Threatening Utterances in Action Film and Their Subtitles. She found 26 data number of threatening utterances from the action film and their subtitles (American gangster, Kill Bill vol 1 and Kill Bill vol 2) is declarative sentences. Here she intentions of threatening utterances are: Declarative sentence, Imperative sentence and Interogative sentence.

The second researcher is conducted by Lidya Oktoberia (2012) entitled “Directive Speech Acts Used in Harry Potter the Deathly Hallow and Bride wars Movie Script”. In her research she took two kind of movie that is Harry Potter the Deathly Hallow and Bride wars Movie Script. She wants to compare of directive speech both of that movie. She found commanding speech act in the fiction movie. The domination of directive speech act is commanding.

The third research is conducted by Amalia Khalifah (2013) entitled “Analysis of Complaint Speech Act in the Help Movie by Tate Taylor”. She focused on complaint strategies used by the characters of the help movie. The domination of this movie is direct accusation strategy. She found that complaint is not always be responded by verbal strategy, sometimes complaint is responded by non-verbal strategy.

The fourth research is conducted by Lilis Suryani (2012) entitled “An Analysis of the Use of Speech Act of Request in New Moon Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitling (Socio-Pragmatic Approach). She found the form of the speech act of request in the New Moon movie manuscript. She found request for action, request for permission, request for offer, request for invitation and request for proposal. For politeness strategy, she found positive politeness and negative politeness.

The fifth research is conducted by Oktisa Istariyandari (2010) entitled “ A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Apology and Forgiveness Utterances in Twilight Movie Manuscripts. She found kinds of expression of apology and forgiveness. They are: condoling, regretting, requesting of forgiveness. She also found eight expression of the intentions. They are: impression, guilty, regret, acceptance of blame, request of forgiveness, respect, being afraid and close relationship.

The similarity of this research with the previous research is that is language based on the pragmatic aspect especially directive speech act. Although, this research has different data source. the researcher tries to analysis of directive speech utterance in the movie “*The Legend of Hercules*” manuscript which is familiar for everyone. But the differences that present research studies is the utterances especially directive utterances used in the movie “*The Legend of Hercules*” manuscript.

C. Limitation of Study

The Legend of Hercules’s movie is one of the action and history movie genre that very famous in 2014, it is make the researcher interested about this movie. To get deep understanding towards this study, The researcher limits the study on the use word and sentence of Directive speech act in the movie ”The Legend of Hercules” manuscript based on theory of linguistics form. The researcher emphasize on the form of directive speech act in the movie. applies linguistic approach.

D. Problem Statement

The problem statements that are proposed in this research are as follows :

1. What are the forms of directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript? and
2. How are the function of Directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript?

E. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. to identify forms of directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript? and
2. to classify the function of Directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript.

F. Benefit of the Study

The result of the study are expected to be beneficial in two ways:

1. Academic Benefit

This study could give contribution to the development of linguistic discipline, beside that, this research may give more emphasize on giving new insight of directive speech act in the movie manuscript.

2. Practical Benefit

This research could help readers to understand the directive speech act in the movie “The Legend Of Hercules” manuscript using linguistic approach. Furthermore, the readers will get more knowledge on types and function of directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript.

G. Research Paper Organization

The researcher arranges the paper into the following:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter includes the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of study, the objective of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory. This chapter discusses the notion of speech act, The clasification of speech act, definition of directive speech act, the types of directive speech act, and linguistic forms.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter presents type of research, object of the research, data and data sources, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is analysis and discussion. This chapter consists of analysis of the data and discussion finding of the types and function of directive speech act in the movie “The Legend of Hercules” manuscript.

Chapter V is closing. This chapter draws of conclusion and suggestion of the entire research paper.